



Cyber Tools for Large Collaborations

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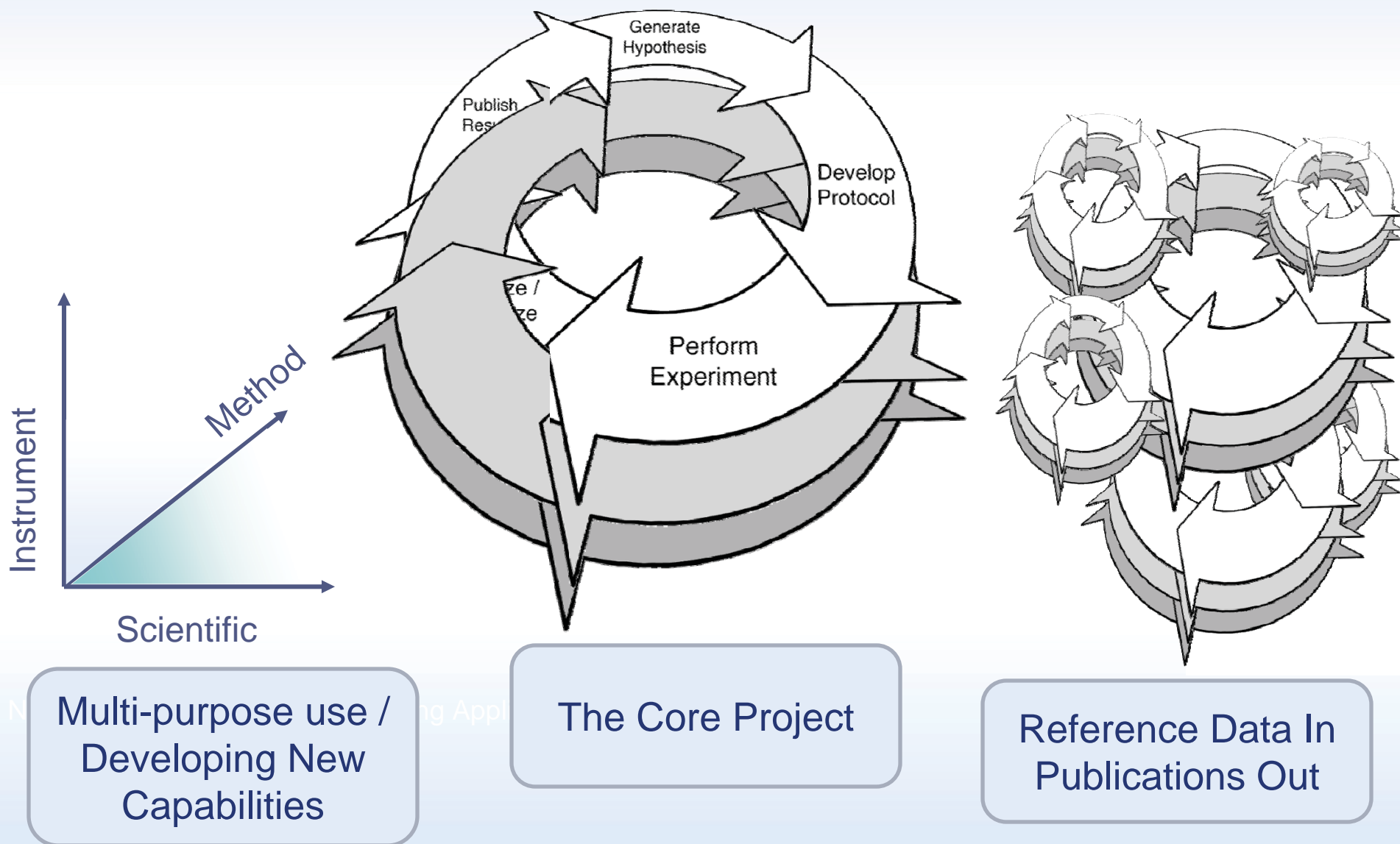


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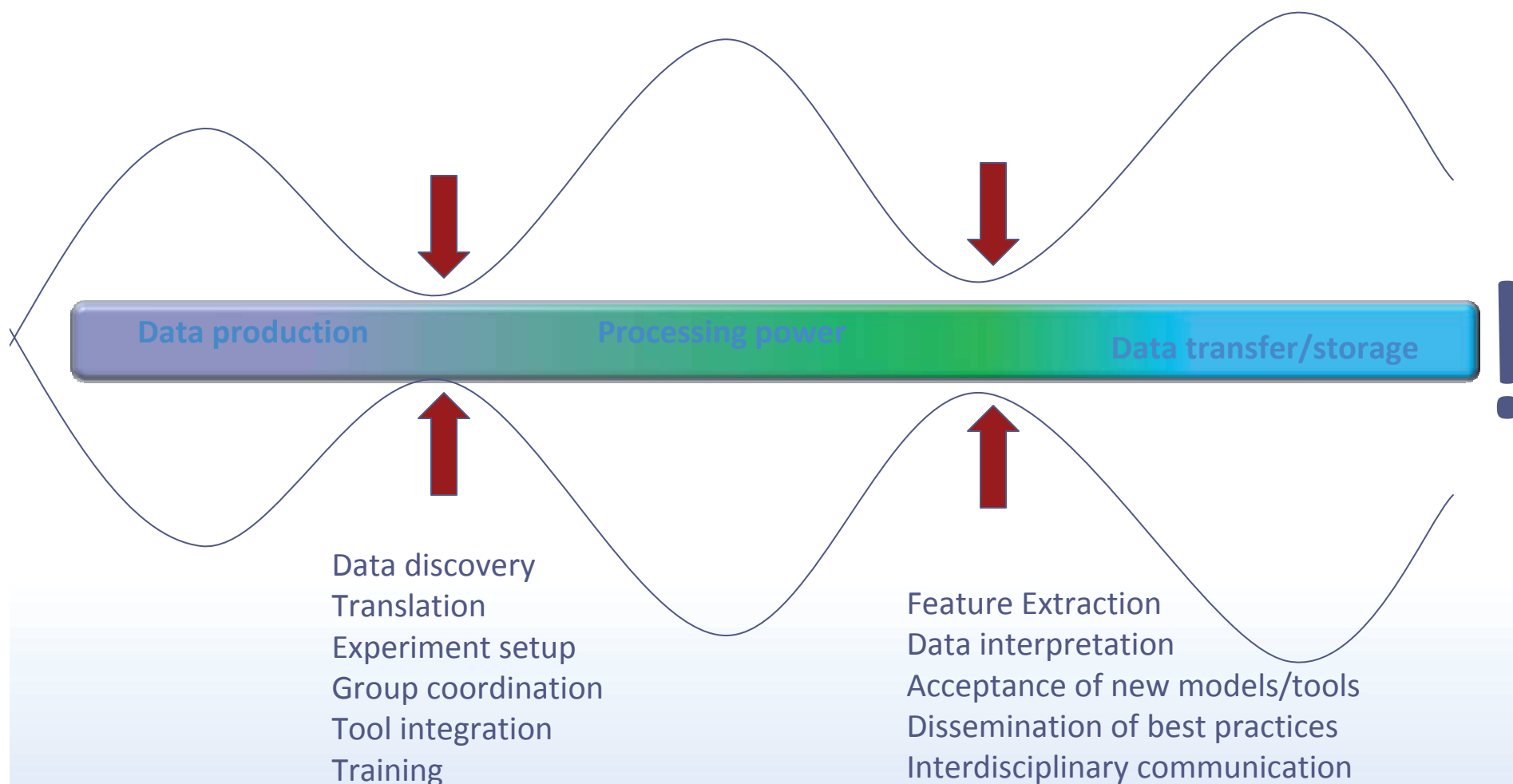
Outline

- What do we need Cyber Tools to do?
- What forms of Scalability do we need?
- Design 'patterns' for building scalable tools
- Some examples...

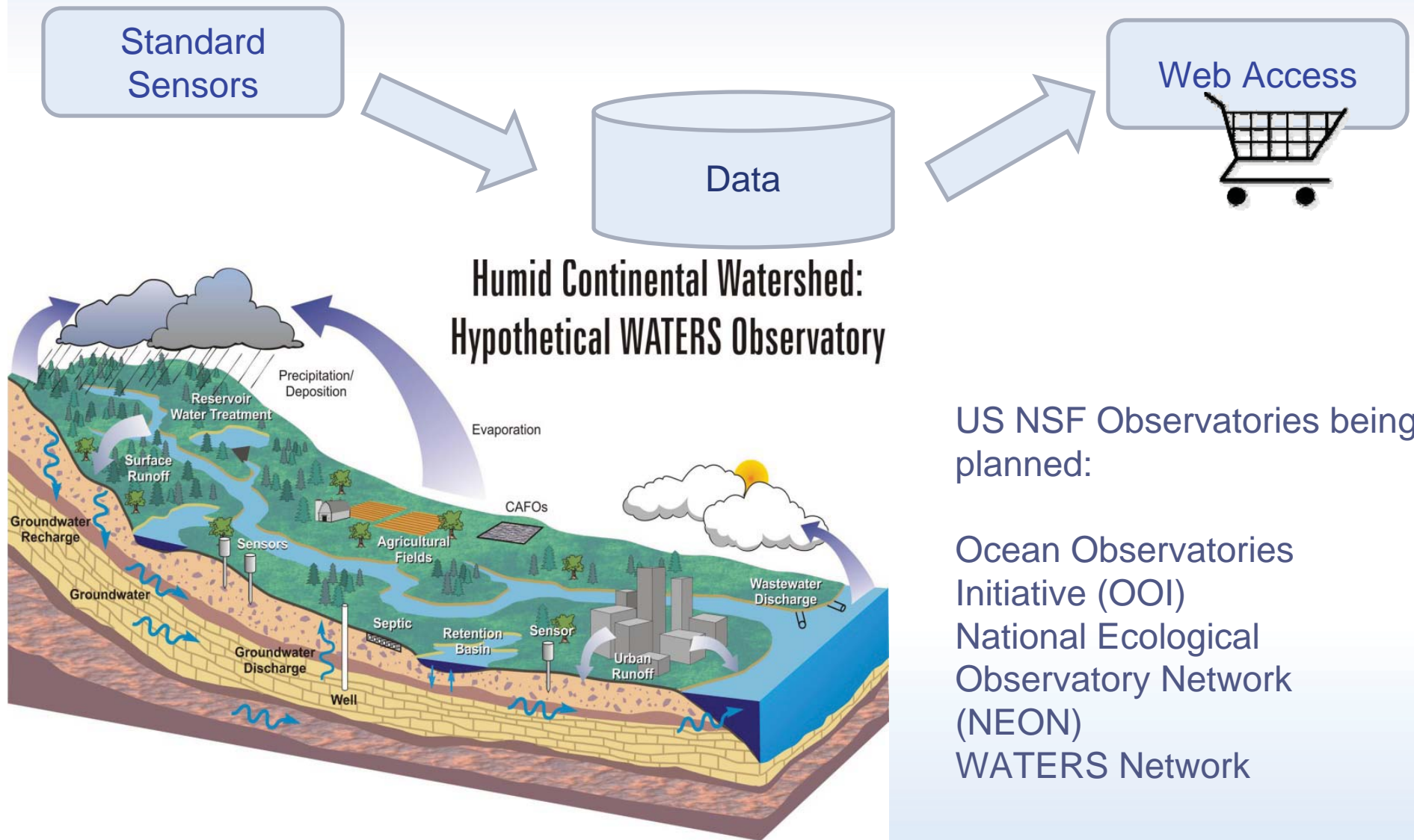
The Research Process



Cyberenvironments Recognize 'Amdahl's Law' for Scientific Progress



Environmental Observatories: Dissemination Model



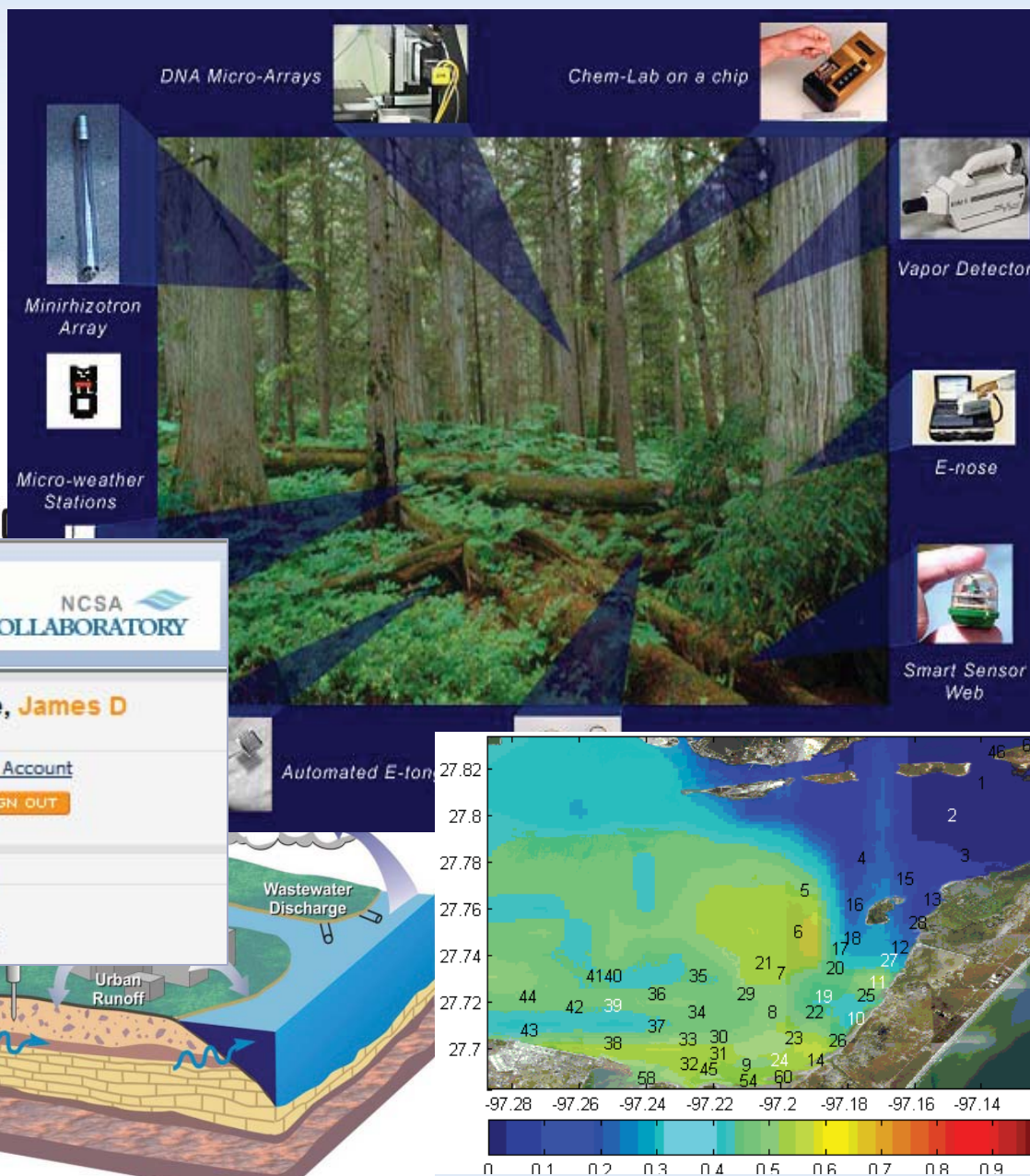
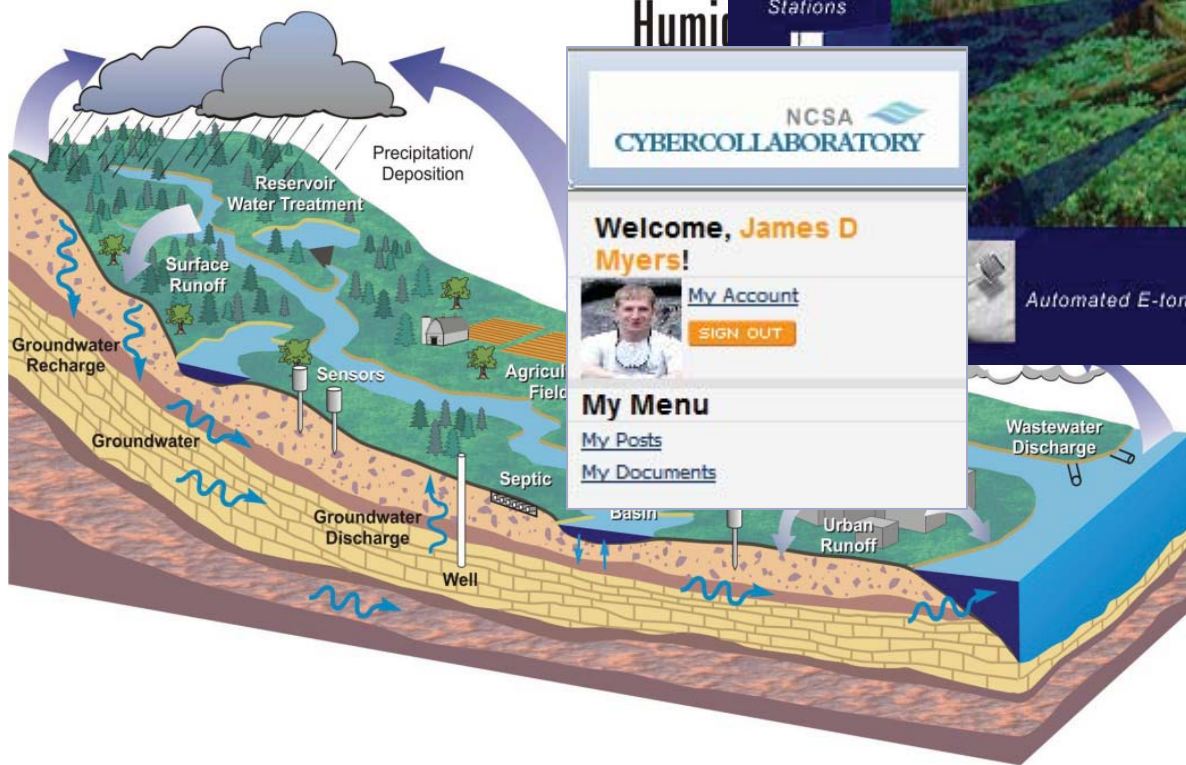
US NSF Observatories being planned:

Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI)
National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON)
WATERS Network

Virtual Observatories

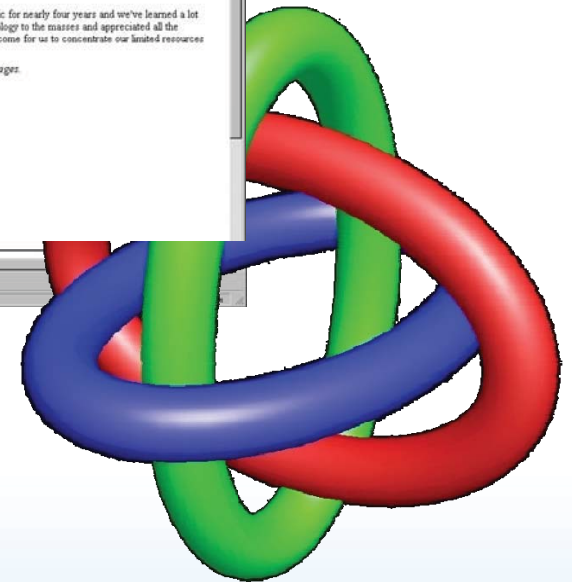
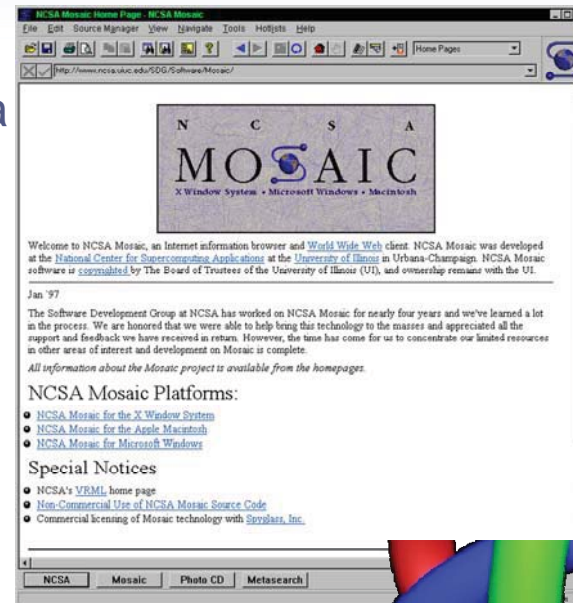
You and your colleagues are there:

...your view
...your data
...your models
...your notes, papers



Is the World Wide Web a way to share web pages?

- Mosaic
 - By early 1990s, the internet had a wealth of resources, but they were inaccessible to most scientists
 - *Individual publishing*
 - *Browsing versus retrieving*
 - See “Web 2.0 ... The Machine is Us/ing Us”
- Cyberenvironments
 - By the early 2000’s, the internet and grid had a wealth of interactive resources, but they were inaccessible to most scientists
 - *Individual information models*
 - *Fusion versus gathering*



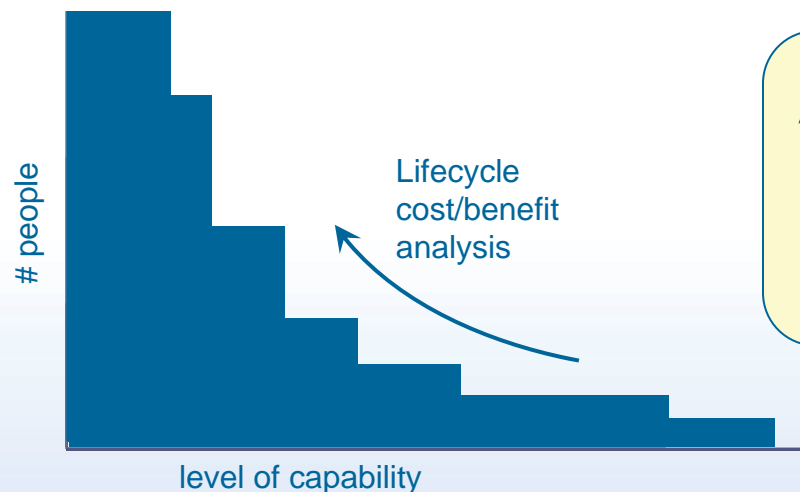
See “The Machine is Us/ing Us”! Michael Wesch

Beyond Data 'Take-Out':

- Enable synthesis of multiple types of data?
- Provide useful statistical and visual summaries?
- Combine observational and modeled data?
- Integrate derived products from within and across large heterogeneous edge-less communities?
- Capture processes for reuse?
- Convey expertise as well as raw resources?
- Enable individuals to create derived data and capabilities that are 'first class citizens'?
- Support rapid dissemination and evolution of preliminary results?
- Enable problem-focused Collaboration?
- Support long-term curation and preservation by third parties?

Can we build it?

- There are certainly research issues in providing such rich capabilities cost-effectively...
- Can we architect to allow ‘innovation at the edges’
 - What do we need to standardize?
 - What do we need to decouple?



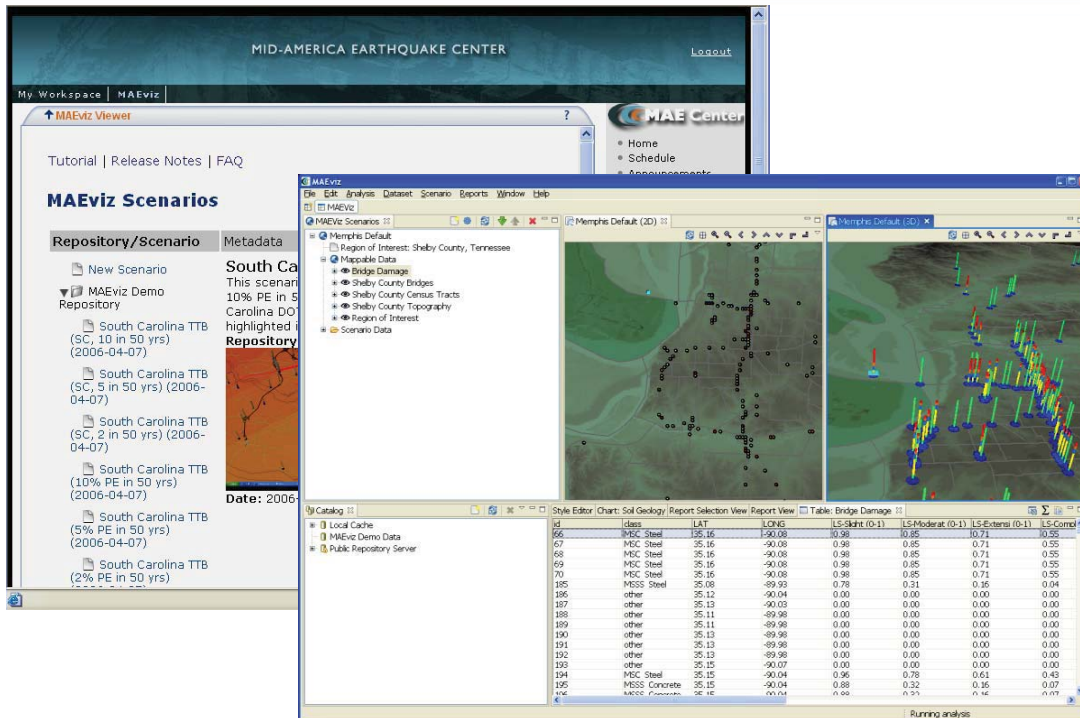
Architecting and managing for CI that is “grown, not built”*

*Ixchel Faniel,
U. Michigan

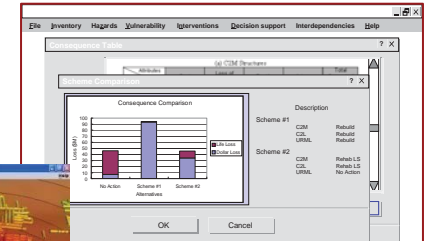
Relevant Design Patterns for Scalable Not Scaled Cyber Tools

- Abstract interfaces that separate how from what:
 - Authentication ala JAAS, PAM (via callbacks)
 - Content management (via metadata/typed blob abstraction)
 - Global identifiers and declarative semantics (via semantic web)
 - Process abstraction (via workflow and provenance services)
 - Interface integration (via plug-ins, widget, portlets, mash-ups)
 - Event integration (e.g. via enterprise service bus)
 - Virtualization (e.g. services, virtual machines, Grid)
- Standardization occurs via social processes rather than technology lock-in – think TCP-IP, HTTP, XML
- Community-centric projects can help standardize and coordinate (e.g. FEON, Provenance Challenge)

MAEViz: Consequence-Based Risk Management for Seismic Events

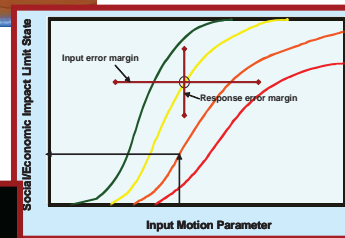


Decision Support



Damage Prediction

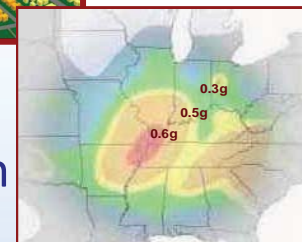
Fragility Models



Inventory Selection



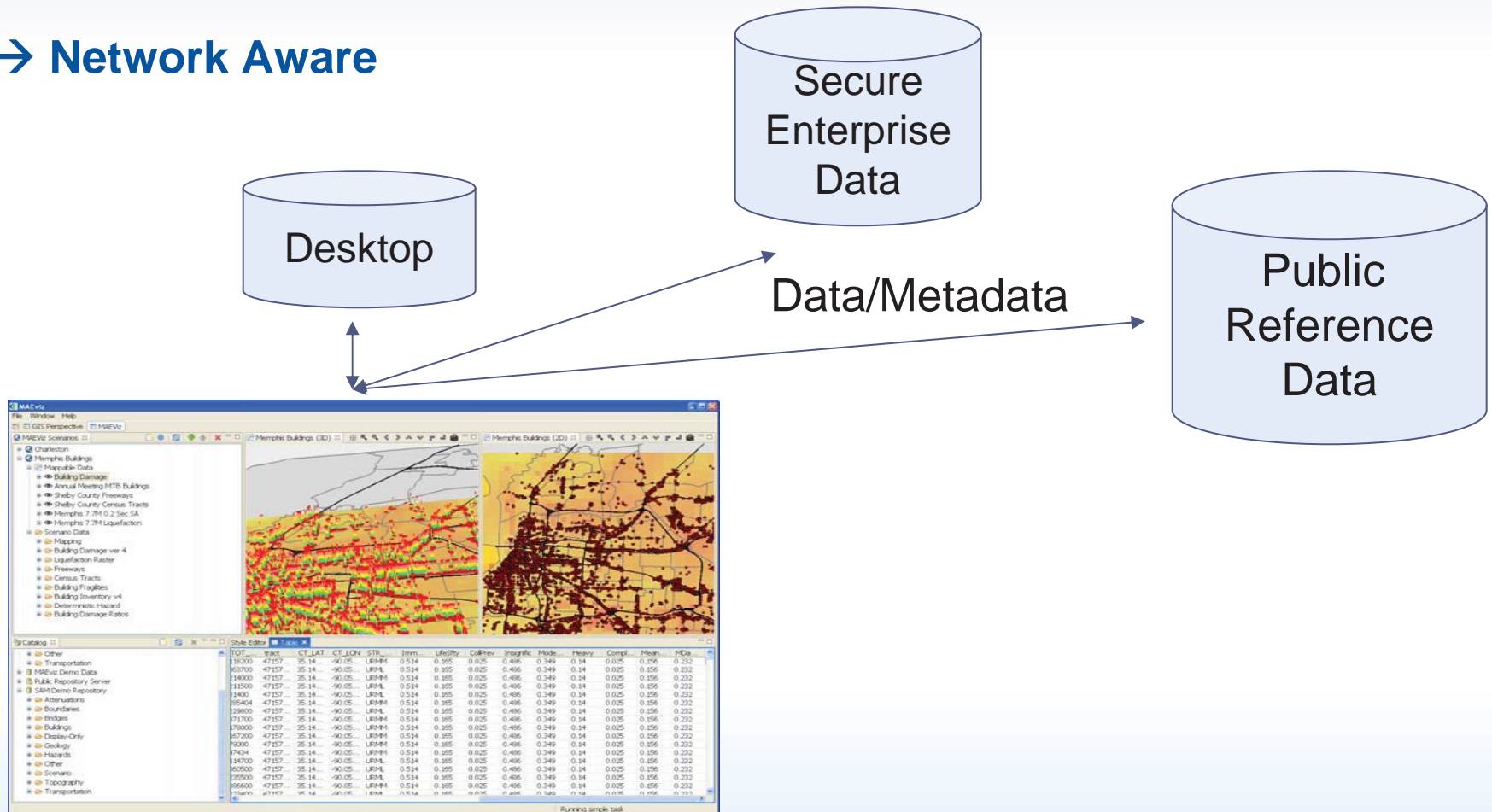
Hazard Definition



- Engineering View of MAE Center Research
- Physical through Socio-economic Analysis
- A “Cyberinfrastructure Aware” Application

“I have sensitive data I won’t distribute”

→ Network Aware

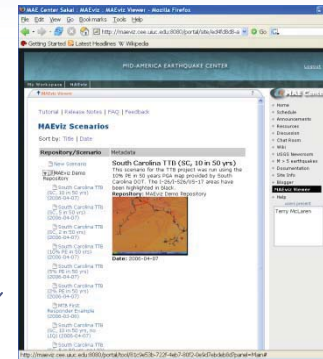
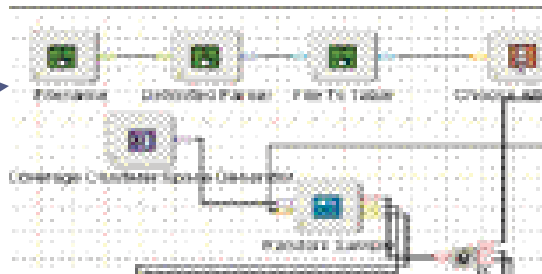


- WebDAV, JCR, RDF, SAM, Tupelo

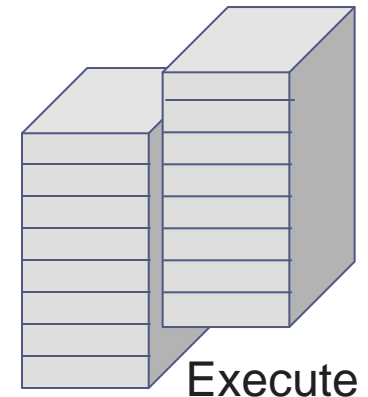
“Understanding the Scientific Basis of Decisions is Critical”
 “My calculations are getting too large for my desktop”

→ Process Aware

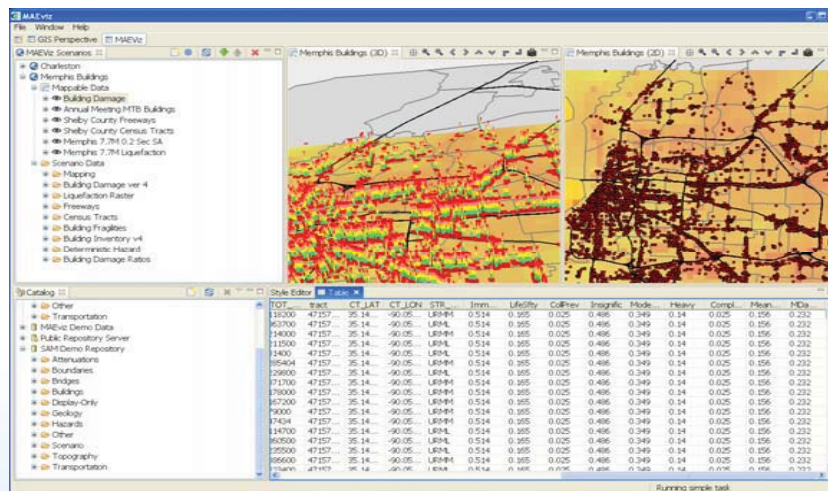
Process
Capture



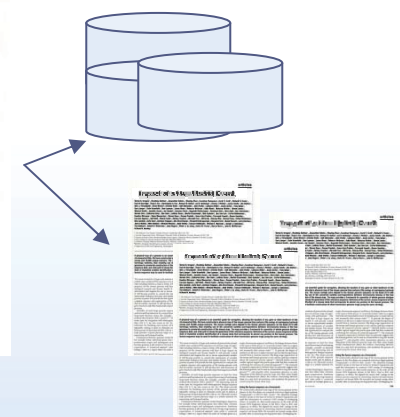
Discover



Execute



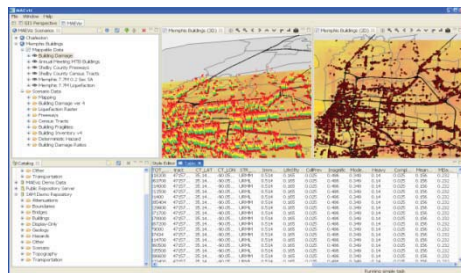
Report



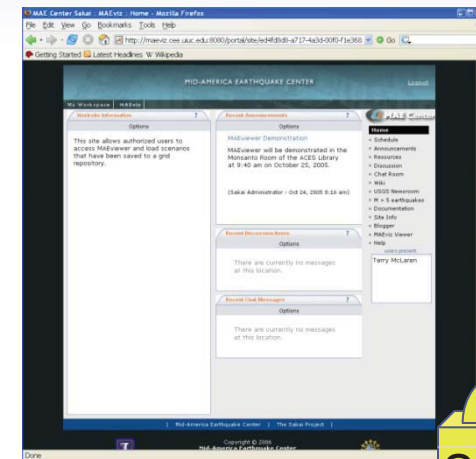
- Workflow, Provenance, OPM, RDF

“Developing a Scenario requires a wide range of expertise”

→ Group Aware

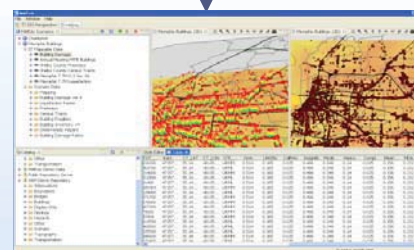


Plan, Coordinate,
Share, Compare



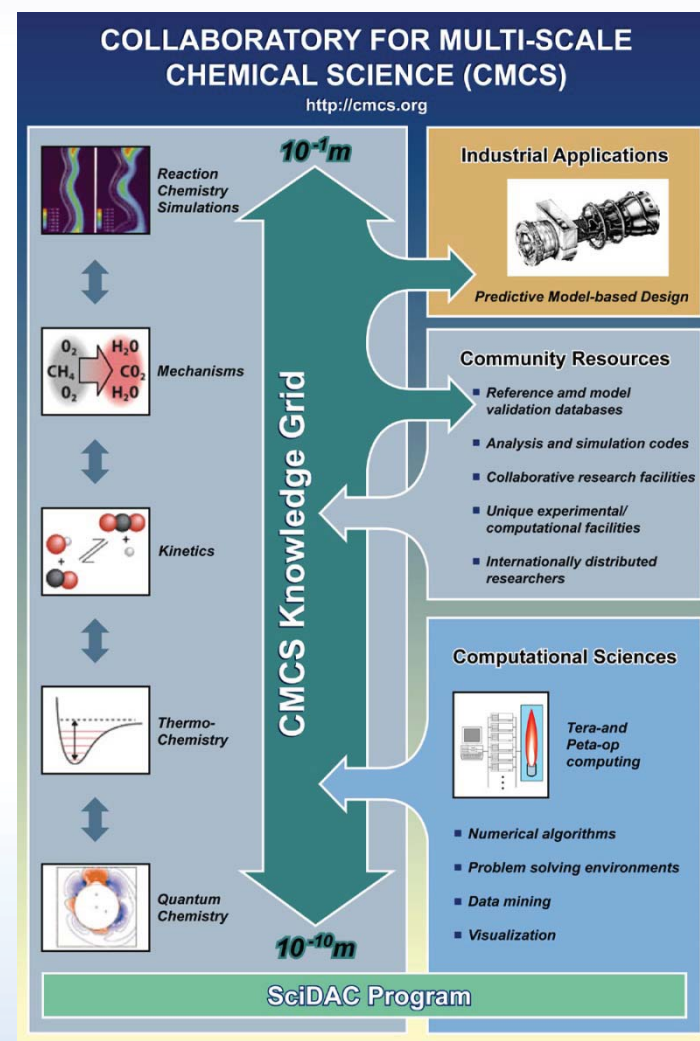
Wiki
Task List
Chat
Document Repository
Scenario Repository
Training Materials

• Collaboratory, Portal, ...



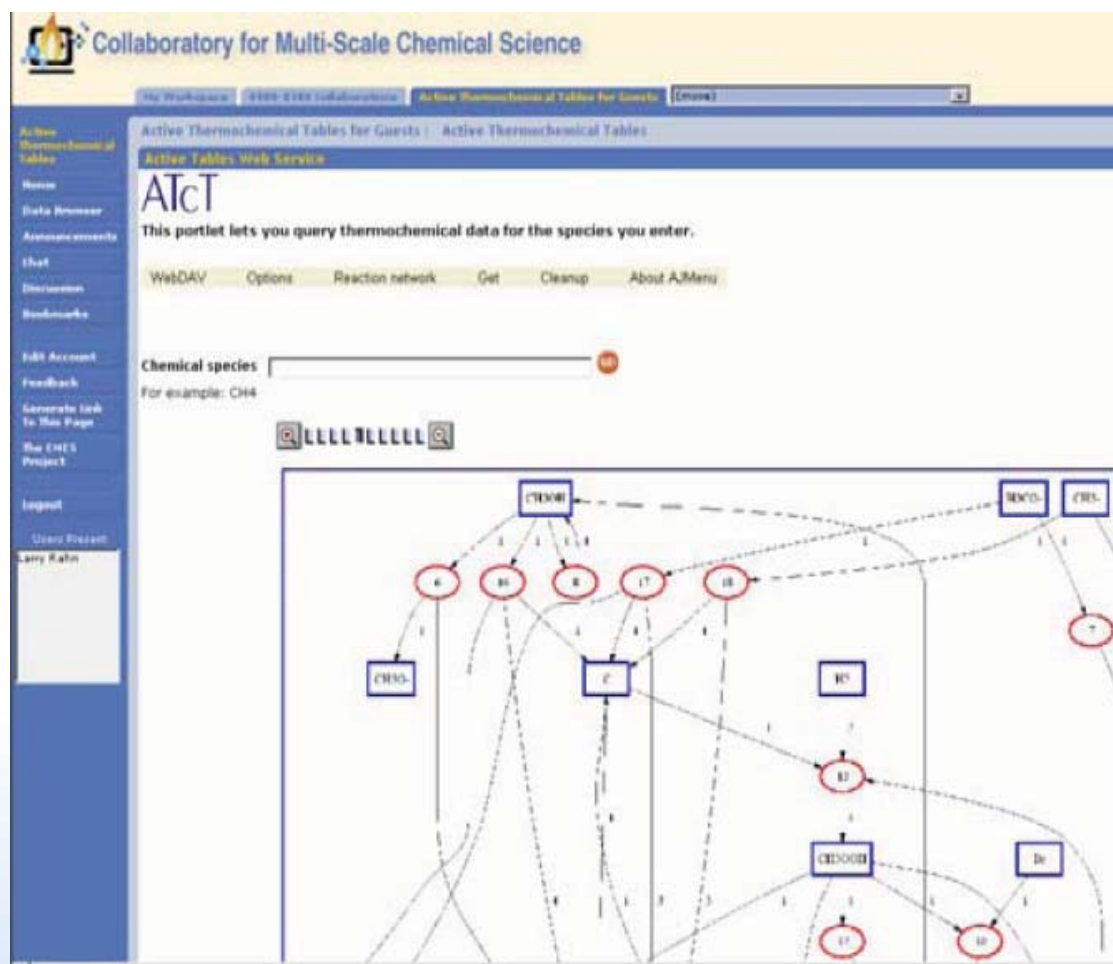
Collaboratory for Multiscale Chemical Science (<http://cmcs.org>)

- A systems-science approach to addressing complex problems
 - New knowledge is assimilated from different data, tools, and disciplines at each scale
 - Real-time bi-directional information flow
 - Multiple applications of the same information
 - Evolving scientific models and tools
- A cyberenvironment approach:
 - General content store with configurable translations
 - Publish/subscribe messaging
 - Portal, application, and service interfaces
 - Multiscale provenance
 - + Standard data/tool/collaboration access
 - Community/group coordination, data curation, and model validation

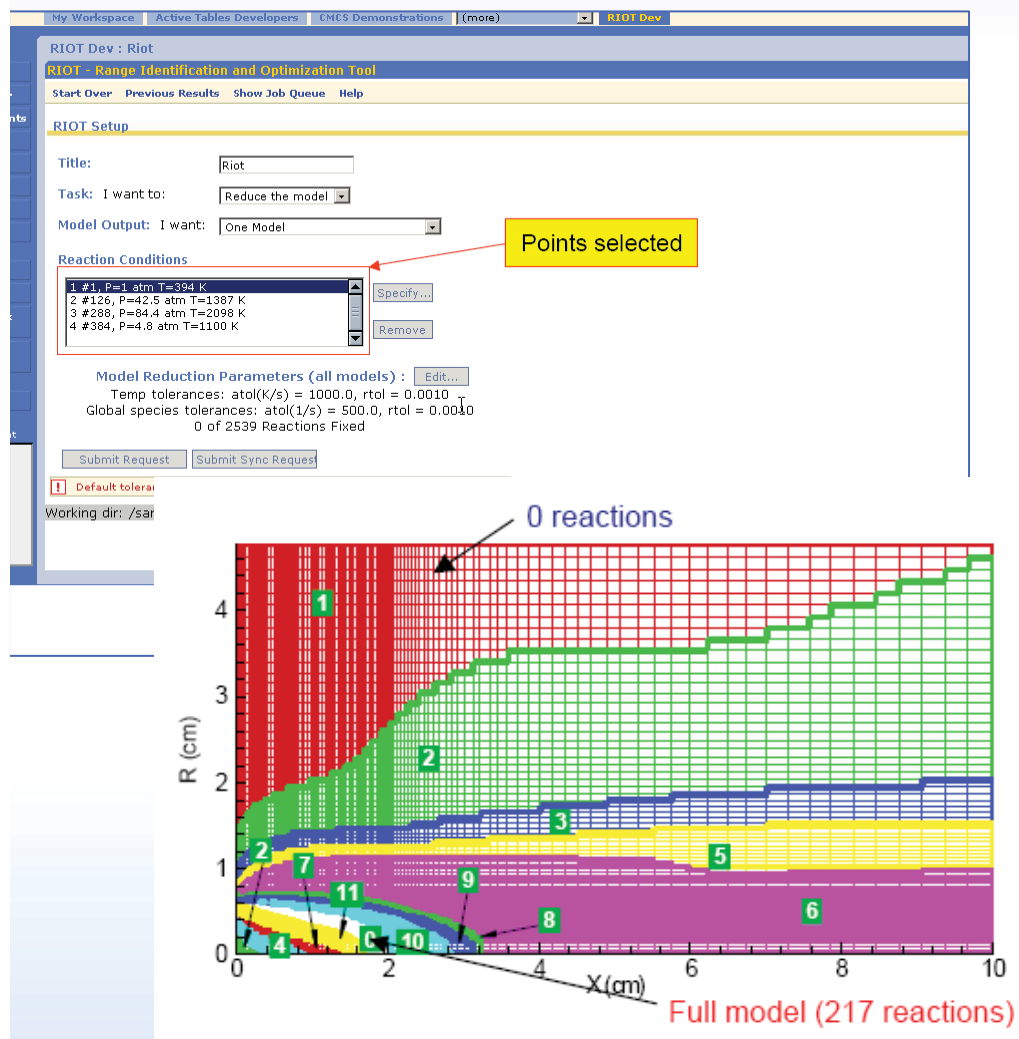


Active ThermoChemical Tables (Ruscic)

- Statistical Analysis of Thermochemical Networks
- Inconsistent inputs
- Simultaneous analysis of uncertainties across network
- ‘What If’ Analysis
- Potential to Trigger New Calculations

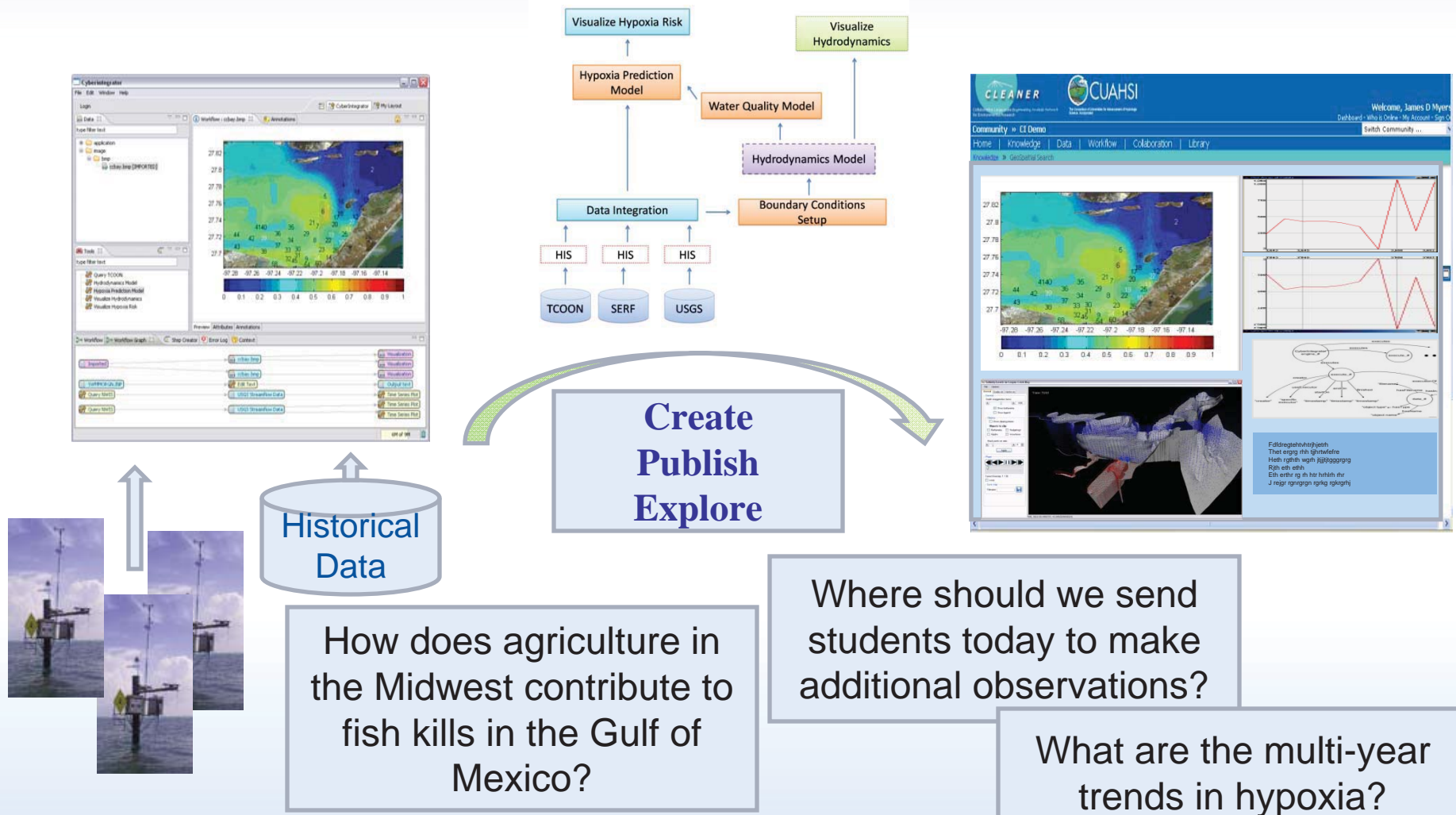


“Range Identification & Optimization Tool” for Mechanism Reduction (Green)



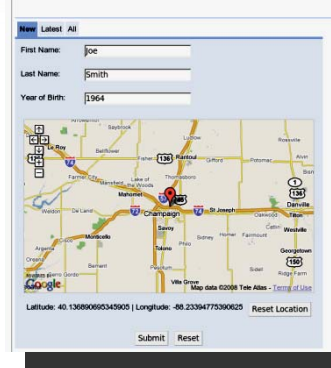
- Mechanism Reduction with Guaranteed Range of Validity
- Web Service @ MIT
- Portlet interface within CMCS
- Seamless data transfer
- Asynchronous operation

NCSA's Digital Synthesis Framework (DSF)



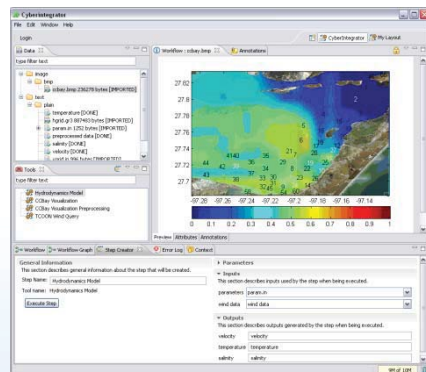
Core DSF Concept

Web Inputs



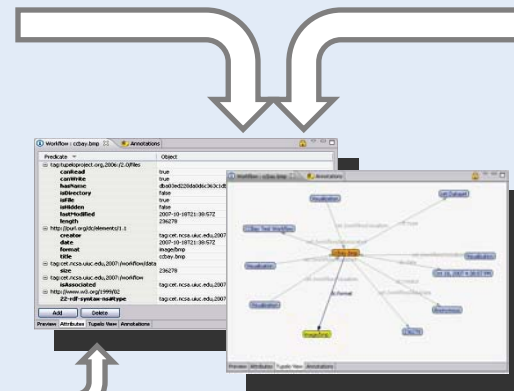
Publish

- Parameters
- Input Streams
- Trigger Conditions
- Visualization
- Provenance and Annotation Options



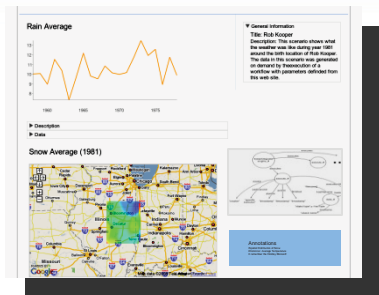
Desktop Exploration

Workflow Execution Service



Semantic Content Repository
& Provenance Store
VM Farm /
Compute Cloud

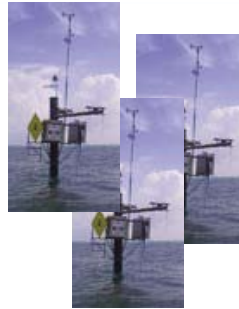
Visualized Outputs



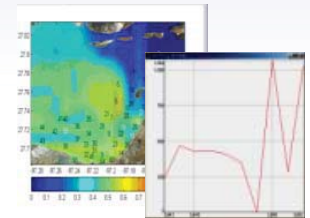
Tupelo II: Semantic Content Management

- Web Protocol to
 - Authenticate
 - Get/Set Data
 - Get/Set Metadata
- Flexible Global Identifiers
- Extensions to support specific ontologies (provenance, data streams, GIS, ...)

Data Streams



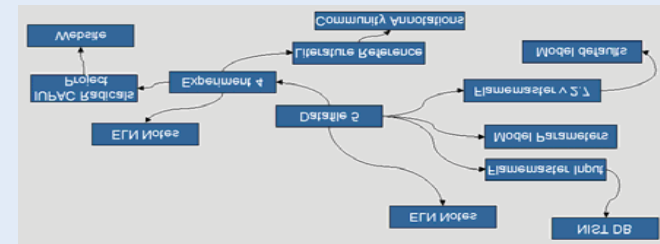
Data Files,
Documents



GIS
Structures,
Images,
graphs

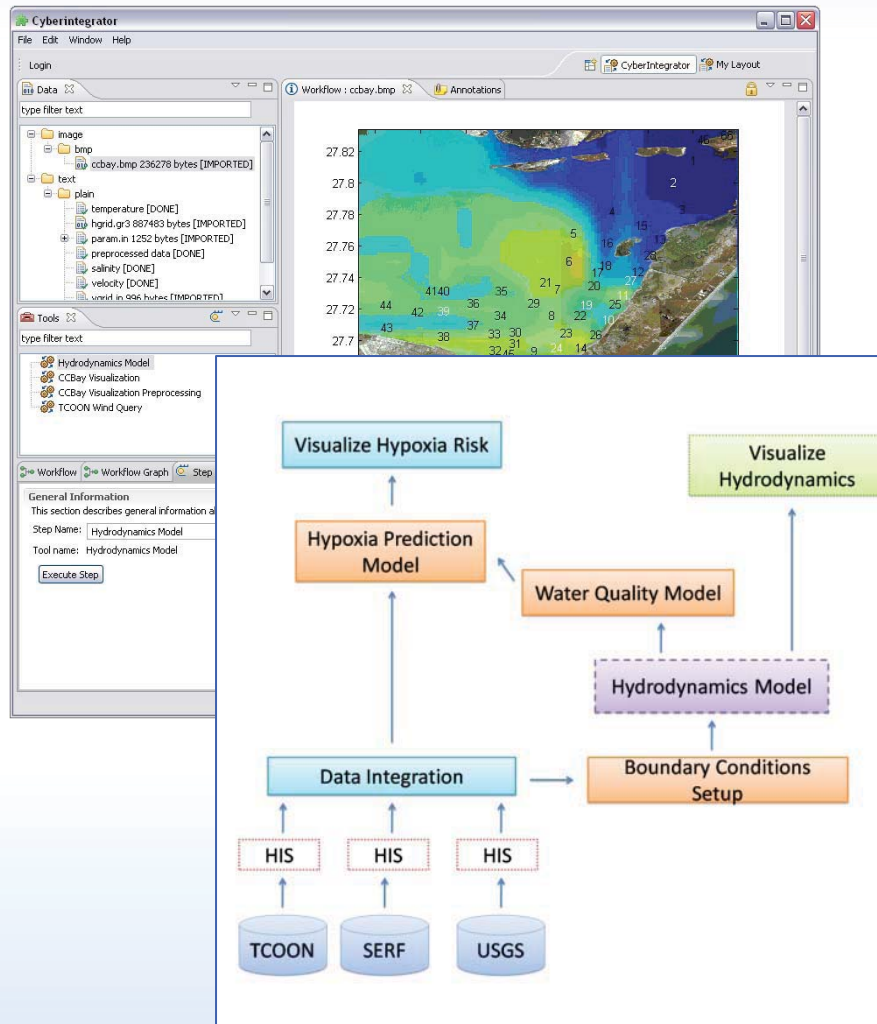
Metadata, Provenance

Tupelo
Semantic
Content
Middleware



Local and Distributed Data Sources

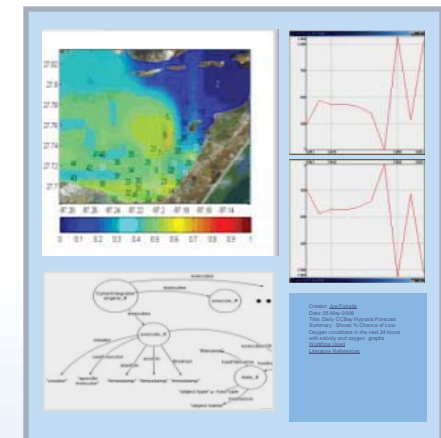
CyberIntegrator: Stream-aware Exploratory Workflow



- Identify Inputs
 - (e.g. temperature for the last 24 hours from sensors in a region)
- Link analyses and models
 - Could be Excel, Matlab, or high-end models
- Create/explore visualizations

Web publication of data and models

- Select Data and Visualizations to Create/Display
- Select Model Inputs (If Any) to Expose
- Publish
 - Register workflow as a service
 - Verify Data/Models Available
 - Generate Input Page and Output Pages as Needed
- Use
 - Web site with dynamic widgets
 - Derived Data in new workflows
 - Widgets embeddable in other pages
 - Annotate, cite, reuse




Historic Weather Data (e.g. on your Birthday)

New Latest All

First Name:

Last Name:

Year of Birth:



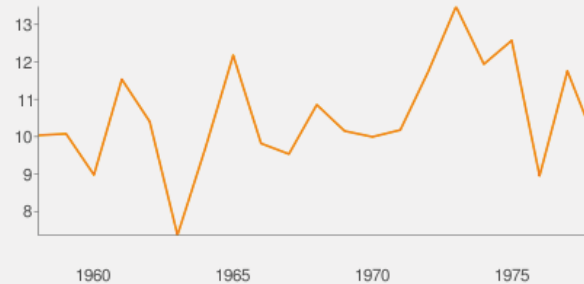
Latitude: 40.136890695345905 | Longitude: -88.23394775390625 [Reset Location](#)

[Submit](#) [Reset](#)

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Historic Weather Data

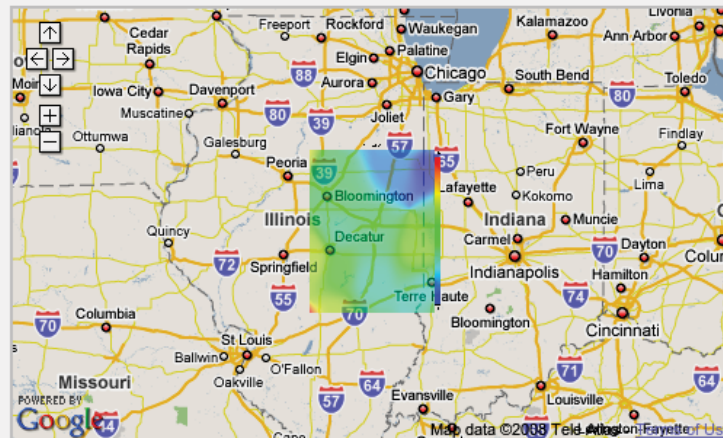
Rain Average



Description

Data

Snow Average (1981)



General Information

Title: Rob Kooper

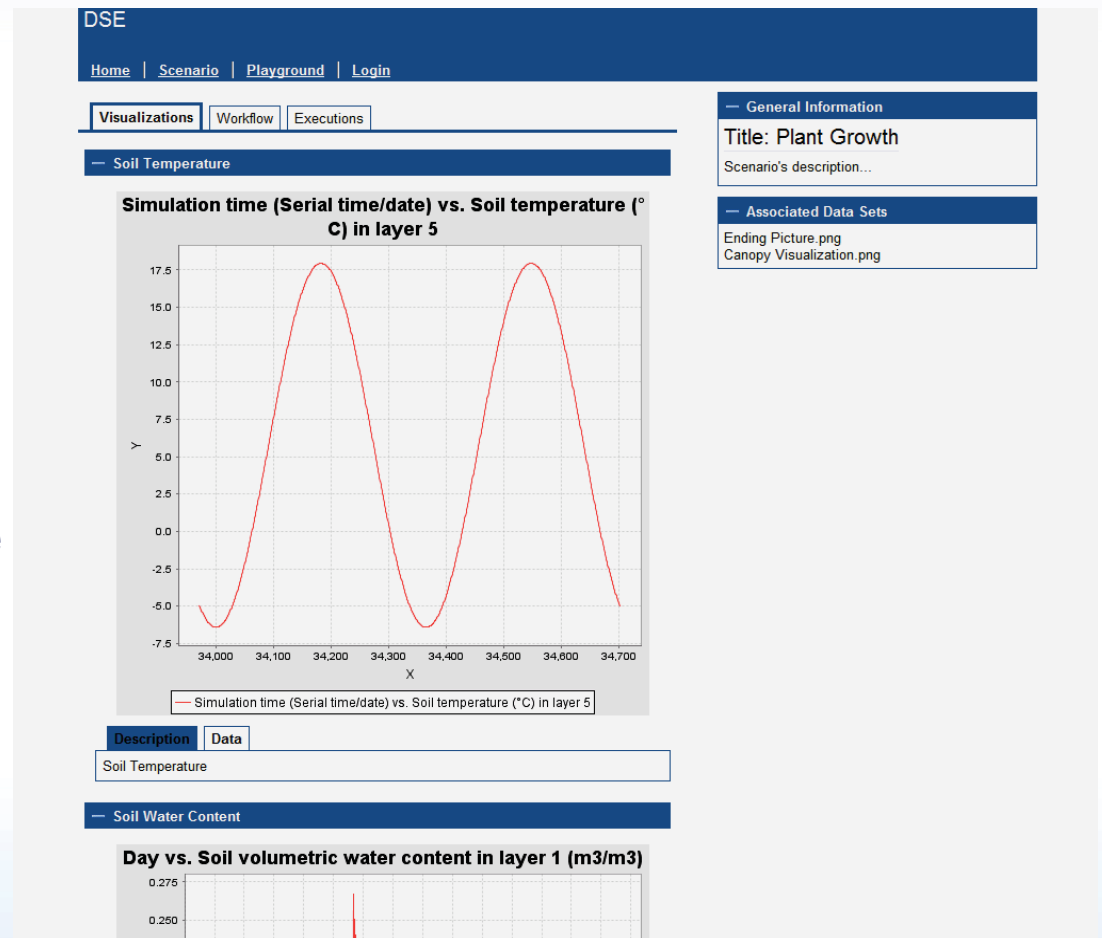
Description: This scenario shows what the weather was like during year 1981 around the birth location of Rob Kooper. The data in this scenario was generated on demand by the execution of a workflow with parameters defined from this web site.

Institute for Genomic Biology and 4-H: Plant Growth Model

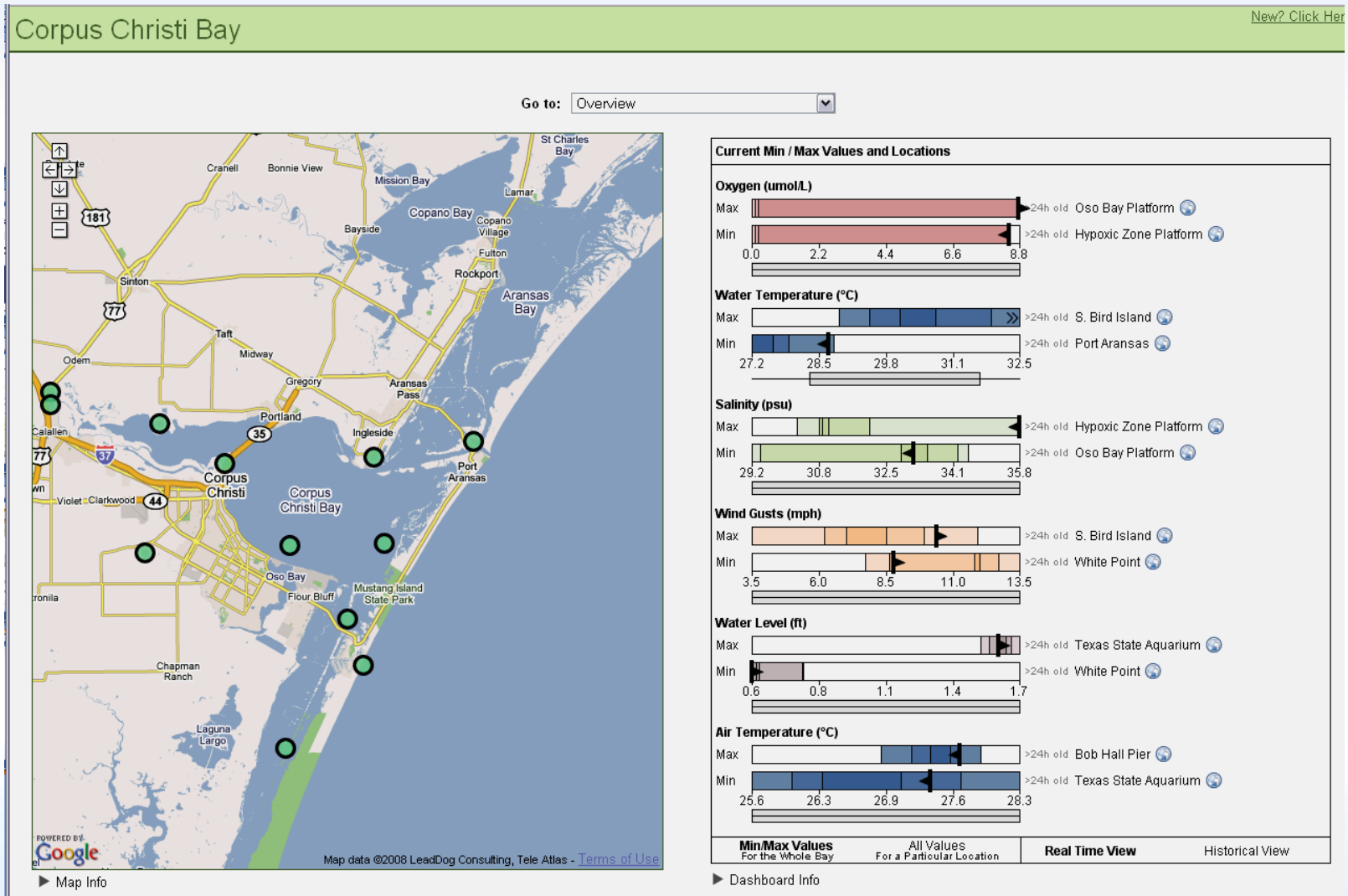


Making state-of-the-art plant
growth models available
for 4-H/student use

Integrating sophisticated
modeling into “Seeds
and Soils” 4-H activities



Corpus Christi Bay Dashboard

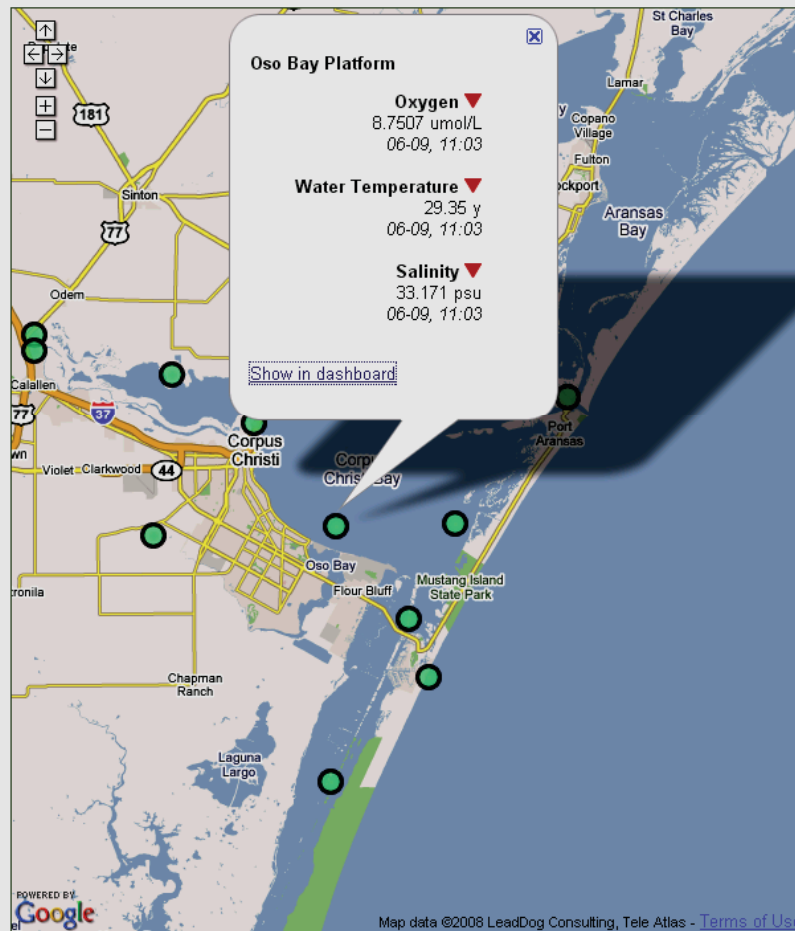


Corpus Christi Bay Dashboard

Corpus Christi Bay

[New? Click Here](#)

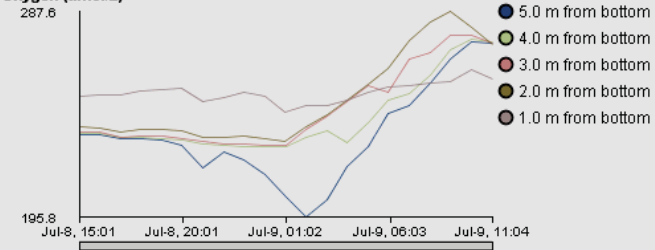
Go to:



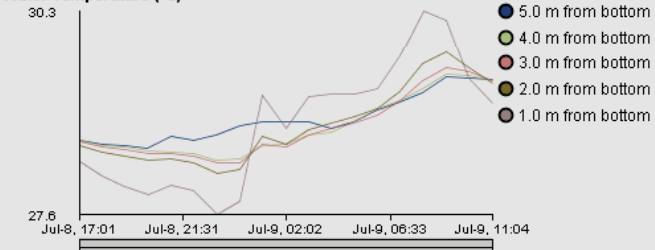
► Map Info

Historical Values for Oso Bay Platform

Oxygen (umol/L)



Water Temperature (°C)



Min/Max Values
For the Whole Bay

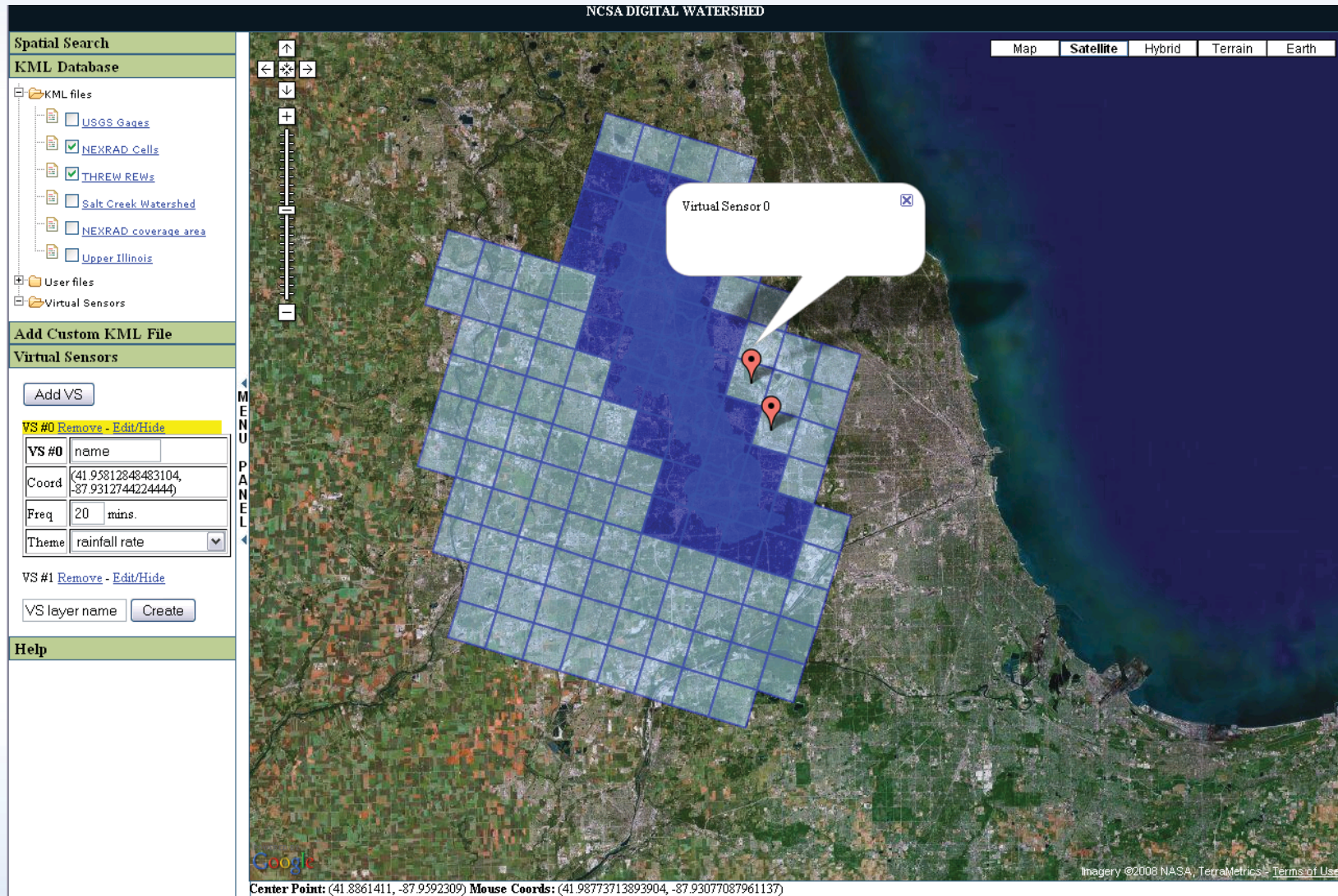
All Values
For a Particular Location

Real Time View

Historical View

► Dashboard Info

Virtual Rain Gauges from Radar Reflectivity



Impacts

- Mechanism to disseminate your data/model integrated with core Observatory data
- Adds Problem-Specific Capabilities to Observatory and a mechanism for continuing extension and evolution of Observatory services
- Publication allows users to convey expertise
 - (range of validity, 'best' values)
- Data and visualizations can be embedded in other sites
- System captures both data and processing for reuse
- Community Annotation of/ Interaction Around Problem Specific Virtual Observatory Interfaces

Conclusion

- Cyber Tools for Large Collaborations need to scale in ways that small project tools do not:
 - Edgeless
 - Evolving
 - Community customizable
 - Cost-effective
- There are design patterns that support such scaling
- Implementation of such tools breaks a 'collaboration + data dissemination' model and can provide significant new value to communities
- Inter-project coordination on interfaces and standards can help guide the CI community

Acknowledgments

NCSA CET Staff & Collaborators
WATERS Network & CI Communities



National Science Foundation
State of Illinois
Office of Naval Research
Department of Energy



... and Thank You



Mid-America Earthquake Center

For more info, see

<http://cet.ncsa.uiuc.edu/>

<http://cet.ncsa.uiuc.edu/publications/>